PRICE TWO CENTS.

## VOL. LVIII.-NO. 74.

## NOT AS SECRETARY OF STATE, BUT AS A CITIERN OF MAINE.

BLAINE TALKS WITH VIGOR.

He Attended the Mearing at the Treasure on the Souded Morchandton System, and Said the Movecation of that System Would Not Be an Act of Retaliation-He Bald If Connda Treated New England as Fairly as New England Treated Her There Would Be No Fisheries Dispute,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- Secretary Blaine today, in rather informal but none the less vigerous and public manner, contributed an in-seresting feature to the pending fisheries negotiations. He plainly, and evidently with a pure, served notice upon Sir Julian Pauncefete that the controversy will remain open until her Majesty's Government shows some diseition to act in a more friendly and reciprocal manner toward American interest than heretotore. The language which the Secretary of State sed to-day was perhaps not intended to be at all warlike, but in making use of it Mr. Blaine showed much of his old-time fire, and informof the American public that he is fully alive to to importance of preventing the so-called rerocity between Canada and the United stee from being all on one side. The Secrebary's brief, but pointed announcement was made before an audience that had assembled at the Tressury Department for the purpose of complaining to Secretary Windom of the discrimination against American merchants and merican railroads under the laws and reguations under which the Treasury Department allows imported goods to be transported in bond through the United States, and which permit the loading and unloading of grain in sevators in Canadian territory by Treasury Mcials, instead of compelling this business to be transacted at American points.

The hearing to-day grew out of the application of the owners of grain elevators at Port Huron, Mich., for the rescinding of the Treasury regulation permitting the unloading of grain on the Canadian side, in order that this work might be controlled by the owners of the American elevators. The application was made to the Secretary last summer by the law frm of ex-Senator Conger of Michigan and his son, acting as representatives of the elevator interests. Coupled with the hearing of this question to-day came up the proposition which has been before Congress and the Treasury Department for some time looking to a revocation or amendment of the regulations to the and that the present system of consular invoices under which imported merchandise is transported from foreign ports through the United States into foreign territory may be changed. The hearing of these questions brought together a very distinguished audience of gentlemen repre-senting various railroads, vessel, and commerdal interests. The meeting was held in the room of Assistant Secretary Spaulding, who was present, together with Secretary Windom, Solicitor Repburn, Chief Special Agent Tingle, Special Agent Mahar. Chief of the Custom Division McGregor, and other Treasury Department officials. Secretary Blaine was also present, upon invitation of Mr. Windom, to hear what might be said touching the international phases of the case. The railroad men in attendance were chiefly representatives of the Grand Trunk Ballroad and lines having Canstions. The Grand Trunk was represented by General Consul Meddaugh, Messrs. Loud, Pertecus, A. C. Raymond, and others. Alfred Russell of Detroit. one of most eminent lawyers in the country, who is prominently mentioned as a possible appointee to the Supreme bench, appeared for the Wabsah system. Mr. Joseph L. McCammen, formerly Railroad Comm sioner, was present representing, as he said. no particular road, but as a sort of protector of all American lines fighting against Canadian

iserimination. It was before this distinsuished and well-posted audience that Mr. laine delivered his pronunciamento upon the Asheries overtion The hearing was begun at 10 A. M. by the Messrs. Conger for the elevator men, and con-tinued until the lunch hour. Mr. Bisine all this time sat with his flashing eyes fastened upon every man who had anything to say, and with his ears alert that not a word might be missed. hen the session was resumed at 2 o'clock he pared for business. The principal speaker at morning, was Mr. A. C. Raymond of Detroit. representing the Grand Trunk had been talking for some time in favor of the present law which has been in resenting the Grand Trunk Railroad. He force for more than a quarter of a cenand strongly protesting against any change. All through his remarks there was an insinuation that should the law be amended on the lines proposed by the representative of strictly American interest it would be an act of retaliation on the part of the United States against Canada. This line of argument evidently annoyed the Secretary of State. He frequently interrupted Mr. Ray-mond with questions, and displayed a wonderful knowledge of the transportation business between all points in the United States and foreign countries. Several times he gave Mr. aymond some hard questions to answer, and,

countries. Several times he gave Mr. Raymond some bard questions to answer, and, although the Grand Trunk representative was acote and well posted, there was no denying that Mr. Hisine brought est plainly the point that he was seeking to make which was that, even should the United Mates decide to ignore the protests of the Canadian railroads and amend the present laws, even so far as to prohibit the bending of Seeds and the loading of grain at Canadian soluts by American officials, it would be in no sense retaliation, but simply an effort to get at test at a lair shere of the bargain. As Mr. Raymond, he was med up to his subject, and, suddenly rising to his feet, surprised severybody in the room by the delivery of a short but unusually vigorous speech, touching upon the policy of the Government and indicating what its future course might be in regard to Canadian matters in general and filleries controversy in particular.

Mr. Blaine said at the outset that he was not because at the hearing or taking part in its moocedings as Secretary of State, but simply as a citizen of Maine, interested in whatever periains to the good of his own countymen. In delivering his remarks the Secretary of State appeared as James & Blaine said at the soud of his own application when he concluded there was an awkward pause, and as there seemed nothing more to say Secretary Windom amounced the hearing of the most salmated kind. His speach was a therough surprise to his aquitors—so much so, that when he concluded there was an awkward pause, and as their seemed nothing more to say Secretary Windom amounced the hearing against it might create a serious misappelension in the county windom announced the hearing against it might create a serious misappelension in the county windom announced the hearing against it might create a serious misappelension in the county as a policy and then arguing against it might create a serious misappelension in the county as a policy and then serious should not he was developing that treater could find the s had been desirous of throwing obstacles in the way of developing that great road it would not have given it the privilege of going through two fistes of the Northwest and crossing at the Boo," nor would his own State of Maine have given it the liberty of crossing its entire territory in order that its connection with the little of the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia might be made some 200 of the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia might be made some 200 of the maritime provinces of the maritime pr dit. Blaine then said that it would be much satisfactory to the section from which he

came if Halifax and St. John could treat New England as fairly and as generously as Portland and Boston treated the provinces. They might land a cargo of fish or anything else at Portland and ship it to their homes, but the American fisherman, making his catch hundreds of miles beyond the three-mile limit, couldn't secure that privilege from the lower provinces. Mr. Blaine suggested that Mr. Raymond would labor to a good end in making the system for which he spoke absolutely perfect if he could wine out an inequality which was known and recognized over the whole country as far as Vancouver.

Mr. Blaine was not quits so interesting or foreible in his dictation as in his oral remarks. Aided by his famous memory, he repeated the words of his speech almost verbatim, but he combited one important statement. Afterspeaking of the inequalities to which he refers in his dictated statement, he raised his hand above his head, and, turning so as to face the larger part of his audience, he proclaimed that but for this state of things there would be no fisheries controversy to-day. That is not reciprocity which leaves all the advantage on one side, he said, and so long as the American fishermen are discriminated against, as he had pointed out, the fisheries question will be an open sore, and can only be healed by absolute and impartial reciprocal relations.

Secretary Windom was evidently in sympathy with Mr. Blaine's seelings, and throughout the entire hearing gave indication by his questions and statements that he joined with the Secretary of State in believing that in the question of transportation of merchandies, as in the catching and handling of fish, Canada pursues an unfair course toward the United States, and that the time has come when the Government should take such steps as it can to protect American interests, As far as changing the procured, it can be changed by a simple order of the Treasury Department with their complaints and their requests, but the nearest they ever approached to the success was two years a

of which Senator Cuilom is Chairman, has taken much valuable testimony on the subject. In response to a resolution of the Senate of August last, asking for information upon the subject of the bonded system and the alleged discrimination against American roads, Secretary Windom said:

"I am of the opinion that it was the intent of the law to confine the privilege of the consular scal to cars containing merchandise of the contiguous country, and that such privilege does not extend to cars containing imported merchandise landed in the contiguous country for transit through it to the United States."

In this view of the law it is in contemplation to restrict the privilege to cars containing merchandise of the contiguous country. It is no doubt this intimation of the Secretary, that the privilege of transported merchandise may be restricted, which causes the Canadian roads to fear that a policy of retaliation is to be inaugurated. They undoubtedly receive little comfort from the statement of Mr. Blaine today, even though it was made by him not as Secretary of State of the United States, but as James G. Blaine, a citizen of Augusta, Maine.

## SPOONER EXPLAINS RIS DEFRAT.

He Says the School Question Rnocked Out the Republicans in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-The mourners who grieve for the loss of the late Republican party are beginning to get back to Washington, and, after a day or two of preparation, they will screw up sufficient courage to call on Benjamin Harrison and endeavor to explain to him how it all happened. To-day the defeated Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and the defeated Representative McComas of Maryland climbed the White House stairs, along with many other callers, and received the condolences of the unhappy President. Senator Hawley of Connecticut also called, and was able to make only a trifle more rosy report than his colleagues did, as his State of Connecticut was saved only by a scratch. Mr. Hawley's Senatorial colleague. Mr. Platt. is in hot water for fear he will not be able to control the very meagre Republican majority in the Nutmeg Legisla-ture. Senator Spooner said that the attitude in which the Republicans of Wisconsin were placed on the school question rendered success for them impossible. The utterances of cess for them impossible. The utterances of some leading Republicans and of some of the leading Republican papers on the school question offended the Lutherans, Germans, and foreign population generally. Seventy percent of the population being foreign there was no use trying to stem the tide. Mr. Spooner's personality was not in it, if was a local issue between the parties. Neither the silver question nor the spooner's personality was not in it, it was a local issue between the parties. Neither the silver question nor the tariff, Mr. Spooner said, had anything to do with the election there. Speaking of his successer, he said he thought it probable that Mr. Vilas would be elected by the Democrata. Gen. Bragg, he said, was very popular throughout the State, but Mr. Vilas has taken a more active part in this campaign. He thought Gen. Bragg would have a following in the Legislature. On the general result throughout the country he said he hardly knew what did it, but supposed it was the tariff. He said he was hopeful of the result in '92, but thought that date was too far off for the discussion of candidates at this time. He thought Mr. Harrison's Administration would close having strong popular approval. The Republicans during this coming session, he said, would go on with their business as if nothing had happened, and would pass some sort of election law providing for suitable supervision at the polis. As to the poor McKinley bill. Senator Spooner said he thought the Democrata night, with Republican assistance, amond the McKinley bill in the direction of reductions by dealing with one feature at a time. The bill is subject to amondment and they may amend it at the next Congress by bringing forward propositions which would secure Republican votes in the Senate. In response to the suggestion that his name was being considered in connection with judical honors, and that he might go on the Supreme bench, the Senator said that he had not given the matter a thought. He had a good law library, which he had not forgotten how to use, and a Federal position was not necessary to his existence. He seemed to be in the happiest sort of mood, and his amiability has not been disturbed by defeat. Those qualities, which have won him universal popularity, place him above the depression of defeat.

## CALLED THE INSPECTOR "WILLIAMS"

Among the policemen tried before Commisran of the police boat Patrol, whom Inspector Williams charged with being intoxicated and unfit for duty on election day. The Inspector said that when he reached the East Thirtyfifth street station on his afternoon tour Coch-ran, who had been assigned to service there, was so drunk that he said to the Inspector:
"Do you know who I am?" Cochran stared for some time, evidently not recognizing him, then, seeing the name Inspector on his hat,

for some time, evidently not recognizing him, then, seeing the name Inspector on his hat, said:
"Why, hello, how are you, Williams?"
"That," added Inspector Williams, "was the best proof I could have that the man was drunk."
Cochran said he became sick while at a polling place in Second avenue, and a friend gave him some whiskey.
Polloeman Masterson of the Fifth street station was accused of being drunk on election day. Capt. McCullagh and a roundsman found him in a saloon at Tenth street and First avenue. He could scarcely stand, and had to be led to the station. Masterson said he was billous and had been overworked.
Policeman Mesaher of the East Thirty-fifth street squad was accused of being drunk on Oct. 31, and Surgecon Dexter was among the witnesses who had no doubt of it. His excuse was illness.

## AN ANCERSIVE IMPORTATION

From Which the Public Will Beap the Benefit for the Next Three Days Only.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890.-TEN PAGES. FIRE IN NARROW PEARL STREET. CENSUS SCHEDULES. THE

PORTER PINALLY CONSENTS TO GIVE US A COPT OF THEM.

But He Would Not Allow Mr. Kenny to Personally Compare the Federal with the Police Count-Wm. Dudley Foulks on the Methods of the Census Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-Supervisor Kenny returned to Washington to-day, and, going to the Census Office, presented the letter of the Board of Aldermen requesting copies of the Federal schedules for the Second ward to Superintendent Porter. Mr. Porter read over the letter, and said that he was perfectly satisfied with it. He at once ordered his stenographer to write a note to Mr. W. C. Hunt, chief of the division of population, requesting him to have the copies made as soon as possible. Mr. Porter told Mr. Kennye that they would be ready for him by to-morrow. Mr. Kenny then asked permission. as a representative of the city of New York, to himself compare the Federal re-turns from the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth wards of New York with the books containing the results of the police enumeration. This Mr. Porter refused to allow. Neither would he permit Mr. Kenny to make the comparison as a private citizen, giving as his reason that there were some things upon the schedules which were obtained under promise of absolute secreor. Mr. Kenny met this reference to the "disability" question by requesting Mr. Porter to swear him in as a special agent of the Census Office.

This also was refused, although Mr. Porter did not give any satisfactory reason for not allowing the request which he has previously granted in at least one other case—that of the recount of Syracuse. Mr. Porter, however, suggested that Mr. Kenny could arrive at the same end by purchasing, at the same price per hundred as was to be paid for the names from the Becond ward, copies of the schedules for the other four wards required. This proposition, coming from Mr. Porter of his own motion, was at once accepted by Mr. Kenny, who will leave here for New York to-morrow with the Second ward schedules and have the others sent on C. O. D.

Mr. Wm. Dudley Foulke, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, has written an open letter to Mr. Porter to-night, in which the methods employed in the Census Office are roundly criticised. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12. to the Ross, RobertP. Porter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.

To the Hom Rederit? Porter.

Dean Sirs: Realizing at last that the census taken by you through officials chosen by partisan machinery has become so generally discredited that a personal defence over your own signature was necessary. You sook to show in an article in Frank Lesite's Hustrated Newspaper that your work has been honestly and fairly done. You would be more successful in this effort if the methods pursued at the outset in the taking of the census had been less tinctured by those political elements which ware calculated to cast suspicion upon its results. As you have addressed the people, and thus invited public discussion of your management, permit me to make a few inquiries through the same channel of the press.

You say that a partisan census is an impossibility. If this be so, why did you recommend to the President that this census be taken by enumerators appointed upon the recommendation of Republican Congressmen and other infuential party men? Why did you recommend upon the mean should be non-partisan, made upon competition among those seeking appointment, without regard to their political affiliations? The Civil Service Commission desired that the merit system should be applied to your office, but you resisted this just and reasonable demand, and insisted upon retaining the patron age of this vast bureau, with its 60,000 subordinates, and this patronage you percelled out among politicians. Did it not occur to you that by this act you were sure to discredit the results of your work? Even if the enumeration were fair and accurate, was it not certain to be clouded by suspicion if made by one party alone? Would you believe in the accuracy of a Democratic enumeration made in the same way? Do you, in fact, believe in the accuracy of the police enumeration made in the same way? Do you, in fact, believe in the accuracy of the police enumeration made in the same way? Do you in fact, believe in the accuracy of the police enumeration made in the same way? Do you in fact, believ

You say that even to hint at such an infamy as a partisan census is an ourrageous assault upon the integrity of every one who has taken part in the work, and yet you assert that the police were appointed in New York for the sole purpose of finding more population than the Federal enumerators found, and that the general rule adopted was. "When you are in doubt add one." Is not this an equally outrageous assault upon the integrity of those who took assault upon the integrity of those who took part in that enumeration? If you can say this, why may not others say of the census that the purpose was to find a less population than existed, and that the rule was. "When you are in doubt subtract one?" Why are you silent in your article regarding the inferences to be drawn from the vital statistics of the metropolis? netropolis?
You say that your enumerators were selected

stient in your article regarding the interences to be drawn from the vital statistics of the metropolis?

You say that your enumerators were selected with the greatest care from the best material available. How do you know this? You refused to subject your appointess to an examination in which their ability could be tested in comparison with that of others. You say that no one has been able to excertain whether the discrepancies in the New York count are due to the careless omissions in June or to the intentional additions in October. Is it not your duty to ascertain whether a discrepancy of 200,000 is due to the careless omissions of your agents? Do you expect the people to believe in the accuracy of your census when you admit that it is possible that 200,000 have been left out by the careless omissions of your enumerators? But why do you speak of these additions as intentional, and of the omissions of your own bureau as simply carelessness? You say that a partisan consus is an impossibility. If this be true, how could the enumeration taken by the police in New York have been partisan? If you suspect that, why should not others suspect the census? Is party blass, which influences men elsewhere, wholly abent in the Census Buresu? Is it not sure to be reflected in the enumeration which you have taken in the Same manner that you believe it to be reflected in the enumeration taken by the New York authorities?

But I desire to address you, not simply as a citizen, but as a Republican: as one who, like yourself, did all I could for the success of the party in 1888. Our party promised in its last platform that "the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it was applicable." So far as the Census was concerned, there could be no doubt as to its applicability. The places in that bureau are subordinate, non-political, administrativo offices. The census is taken for the benefit of the whole country, not to carry out any particular policy of the Republican party. The merit system had

greatest credit upon the civil service system.

The piedge made in the Republican platform could have no possible reference to sarything, if it did not refer to such a bureau as yours, where experience had already shown the applicability of the reform system, yet you recommend to the President a violation of that notedge and the retention of political patronage in the appointment of the 60.000 officers of whom you speak. Do you believe that any party can long retain power when the promises in its platform become discredited? Yours truly.

WM. DUDLEY FOULKE.

Great Marival in a Pittsburgh Suburb. PITTERBURGH, Nov. 12.-A series of revival neetings has been in progress in the United this city, scores of persons of all ages uniting with the church. Yesterday a children's service was held, and during the session twentyeight little boys and girls, whose ages range from 7 to 14 years, voluntarily led in prayer.
Their childlah volcas invoking God's blessing on the efforts being made to gather souls into His kingdom affected many to tears.

## GET TOUR OVERCOAT.

The London and Liverpool's Wonderfu

If you go to Broadway, corner of Grand at, or 86 and 88 Bowery, to-day, you will see the greatest claughter sale of overcoats that has ever taken place in this or any other city. Thousands of magnificent overcoats, alsers, and cape coats for men, boys, and children.

Finity in the United States Motel-The Elevated Bond in the Way.

A fire started at 4 o'clock yesterday afteroon in the printing office of William F. Saunderson, on the third floor of 256 Pearl street. originating in the explosion of a kerosens oll lamp. The neighborhood is a peculiarly dangerous one in case of fire, for the buildings are old and occupied by tenants in a great variety

of business, and the structs are parrow.

In this instance the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, 254 and 252 Pearl street. and to 192 and 194 Water street. Adjoining these buildings on the north is the United States Hotel. The building at 254 Pearl. a six-story structure, extends through to Water street, where it is numbered 192. It is two stories higher than 256 Pearl, and the heat of the fire was so great that the notel caught at the fifth floor. Policemen Goodwin and Brennan of the First predict, who were on a Bloecker street car, were the first to notice that the hotel was in serious danger. They called to some firemen and ran up to the fifth floor of the hotel. They met guests and servants hurrying down with their effects. The fire had caught in room 131, occuped by a Mr. Veder, who had dragged his trunk and other belongings from the room and locked the door. Policeman Goodwin broke the door in, but was driven back by the heat and smoke. A moment later a stream was turned into the room from the roof of 196 Water street, and that blaze was speedily put out. The hotel was not otherwise damaged, heantime men at work in the sixth-story building had dropped from windows to the roof of the lower building, and had made their way to the ground by the hotel fire secanes.

Traffic on the elevated railroad, which passes through Pearl street, was suspended for about an hour, after which a few trains managed to get up town by switching to the down-town tracks. The railroad incommoded the work of the firemen seriously. Ladders were raised with the utmost difficulty, and it was impossible to send up a stream from the ground. The fire was out, however, at 6 of lock. The damage was estimated at \$50,000, of which \$40,000 was credited to the stock and fixtures of the tenants. The Pearl street buildings are owned by John Petrit of 93 Nassau street.

The concerns affected by the fire were Lasker Bros. Cypress Chemical Works, George II. Allen, M. L. Loe, Passau Street.

The concerns affected by the fire were Lasker Bros. Cypress Chemical Works, George II. Allen, M. L. Loe, Passau street.

Erry Bros. M. J. Hanna, J. M. Lawrence, W. P. Baunderson, W. F. Van Den Houten, the Garlook Pasking Company, Moeki & liathjen, E. C. Spierly, Farron & Novedell, and T. K. Soott, Among these concerns are printers, leaf tobacco dealers, varnish makers, box makers, picture printers, publishers, and carpenters, one of the Edjson the fire was so great that the hotel caught at the fifth floor. Policemen Goodwin and Bren-

### PERFUMER YOUNG ARRESTED.

He Beturns from California and will be Taken to Passale on a Charge of Conspiracy.

Richard D. Young, the perfumer at 100 William street, whom the Grand Jury of Passaid county, N. J., indicted last cummer for conspiring to manufacture evidence to prove his wife unfaithful, so that he could get rid of her by a divorce, was arrested at the Astor House on Tuesday night by Detectives Jacobs and Heidelberg of Inspector Byrnes's squad. He went to California after being indicted and had just returned. He will be handed over to the New Jersey authorities as soon as requisition papers are obtained.

According to the story on which the indictment against him is based. Young and his wife, not living bapply together, separated. She took up her residence in a Montclair, N. J., boarding house. Wanting to be legally separated. Young got a good-looking young man to board in the same family and pay attention to her and entrap her in some compromising situation. The best the decoy could do was when they were driving together one day to get her to stop at a hotel for refreshments. On being shown to a room which he had aiready engaged he persuaded her to drink of the wine he had ordered, and as she raised the glass to her lips her husband, accompanied by Theodore W. Torry, his confidential clerk, burst in.

The latter, aithough brought there to be a witness against hirs. Young, eave that he is not a party to the conspiracy to ruin her. He, however, as well as the decoy and Mr. Young, have been indicted. rated, Young got a good-looking young man to

have been indicted.
Young, through Lawyer Charles W. Brooke, secured a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge O'Brien in the supreme Court in the afternoon. But later Mr. Brooke waived Young's rights under the writ, and Young surrendered himself, in the District Attorney's office, to Deputy Sheriff and Congressman-elect Cadmus of Paterson.

## BURGLAR GORDON'S FIRMY STORY.

The burglar alarm in Taylor Brothers's pawnshop at 94 Heater street rang early on the

morning of Oct. 23, and Policeman Cohen caught Harris Gordon, aged 22. crawling through a hole in the back door. A trunk, con-taining solid silverware, had been plundered. Gordon said he had passed the missing silverware through the broken panel to two accomplices. In the police courtains pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, but when he was arraigned yesterday in the General Sessions !

raigned yesterday in the General Sessions he professed his innocence and demanded a trial. In his own behalf he testilled that he came from Russia two months ago. He was on his way home from the Atlantic Garden, and two strange men asked him to carry a trunk for them. They took him to the back door of Taylor's pawnshop and told him to go in through the broken panel and bring out the trunk. The jury convicted Gordon without leaving their seats.

"Gordon," said Judge Cowing, "I never before heard, though I have sat here many years, anything half so fishy as this story. I have not the slightest doubt that you committed crime in Russia, and that you were sent over here to got rid of you. You are entitled to no clemency. I sentence you to State prison for five years—the full term under your conviction—and my only regret is that I cannot save the impayers of this State the cost of maintaining and punishing you by shipping you back to Russia."

Patrick Says Ho's Sure He Didn't Steal Mrs. McGarry's \$3,000,

Francis McGarry of 438 Third street, Jersey City, called upon Policeman McCann of the West Thirty-seventh street police station on Tuesday and told him that Patrick Casey of 885 Tenth avenue had stolen \$2,000 from Mc Garry's mother in Jersey City. McCann ar ereigns in his possession. McGarry and his mother appeared in the Jefferson Market Court

Mrs. McGarry said that Casey had boarded with her until a week ago. On the last night he was in the house he sent out for whiskey he was in the house he sent out for whiskey and beer, of which the McGarry family partook. Mrs. McGarry thinks the liquor was drugged, for she became insensible after drinking it. While she was in this condition, she said. Casey took \$2,000 and twenty English sovereigns from the house and disappeared. On the day following she went to Justice Stilling in Jersey City and get a warrant for Casey's arrest. Justice U'Reilly remanded the prisoner to learn if such a warrant had been issued.

issued.

Casey says he arrived here from Ireland only
a few days ago, and that he brought twentyseven severeigns with him. His cousin. John
Caser, boarded with Mrs. McGarry, but he
never did. He says Mrs. McGarry must be in-

### WON'T CARRY FOR THE LOTTERIES The Adams Express Company Applies the Rules of the Post Office Department.

The Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company held its first meeting yester-day since the passage of the Anti-lottery set The Board was unanimously of the opinion that the provisions of the law were morally as that the provisions of the law were morally as obligatory upon the company as they were legally binding upon the postal authorities. The attention of the Board was called to the fact that the Post Office Department had issued regulations to all its subordinates as to the manner in which they should execute the law, and the Board adopted a resolution making these regulations applicable to the employees of the express company.

West 20d st. News.

## A BRITISH CRUISER LOST.

OUT OF 950 PROPER ON BOARD ONLY THREE ARE SAVED.

The Torpede Ship Herpent Goes On the Rocks On the Coast of Spain-Terrible Seas Sweep the Crew from the Bigging. LONDON, Nov. 12. - The British torpedo rulser Serpent has foundered off the coast of Spain. The Serpent was a twin screw vessel of 1,770 tons and 4,500 horse power. She car-

ried six guns. The Serpent was lost at a point twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre. Out of a total of 250 souls on board only three were saved.

The Serpent went on the rocks during a storm on Monday night. A heavy mist prevalled at the time of the disaster. Owing to the violence of the storm it was impossible to send assistance from the shore. Tremendous seas swept the deck of the doomed vessel, carrying away group after group of the unfor-

tunate men on board. The news of the wreck was conveyed to Corunna, a distance of sixty miles, over moun-

The Serpent's complement was 170 officers and men. The others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships on the African station.

The Serpent was a swift, light cruiser, one of eight commenced during the administration of Lord Northbrook. She was launched in 1887. It is said that many of the crew of the Serpent, before the vessel started on what proved to be her last voyage, expressed the fear that some misfortune would befall the ship.

The relatives of the crew of the Serpent at Plymouth and the dockyard people there are full of gossip about the lost cruiser. It is claimed that she was unseaworthy and that she broke down on all her trial trips. Commander Ross is said to have been in the habit of treating his men with undue severity.

MADRID, Nov. 12 .- The three persons saved from the Serpent are sailors, who swam ashore at Camarinas. They express the belief that all the others on board were drowned, but only four bodies have been washed ashore as yet, There is no telegraph station at Camarinas.

An official telegram from Corunna says that the Serpent was wrecked off Cape Bucy, near the village of Camarinas. There were 276 persons aboard, of whom only three were saved. The bodies of three ladies have been washed

The Governor has ordered the authorities at Camarinas to render every assistance in their

The Serpent started on last Saturday on her maiden voyage. She was commissioned for service in Africa last June, but was detained by several mishage to her machinery. She and her consorts were cordially disliked by the service. The Serpent has a bad record. She broke down more than once in the manœuvres of 1888. Several Admirals condemned the whole class as crank.

Lloyd's agent at Corunna telegraphs that the Serpent was running for shelter into one of the bays north of Finisterre. It is not known whether she foundered or grounded on the fearful reefs that are a continuation of the Galician Mountains. If she foundered nobody need be surprised but the Admiralty. If she grounded on the reefs, she could not stand a minute's battering in a heavy sea.

## BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

A Bitter Quarrel Between Them with Regard to Blomarck's Book. By Dunlap's Cable Nescs Company, BERLIN, Nov. 12 .- The brief references made

by the newspapers to the quarrel between the Emperor William and Bismarck afford no adequate idea of the extent of the breach which has existed for two whole weeks, and has caused the most painful excitement in official and literary circles. Prince Bismarck declares that he will not be

dictated to by the young Emperor as to his publication of his life of William I., nor will he submit the proof sheets to the Emperor. The latter, in the exercise of his just right, as he considers the matter, requires to see the

hook before publication, as it contains matters of importance to the State.

tion to England if necessary to evade the power of the Emperor. If he should do so the book will be confiscated throughout all Germany.

## IN HONOR OF THURMAN.

Everything Ready at Columbus for Anniversary Banquet.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12 .- All the tickets have been sold, the decorations completed. and the caterer ready for the Thurman anniversary banquet to-morrow evening. A few of the guests have arrived, but they will come n force to-morrow. Senator-elect Brice. accompanied by ex-President Cleveland and party, will arrive over the Pennsylvania road at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Cleve and, with Don M. Dickinson, will be entertained at the Gubernatorial mansion. Campbell has slightly improved, but his physi-Campbell has slightly improved, but his physician thinks he will not be able to attend the banquet. He has prepared no response to the toast assigned him on the programme. The Reception Committee, which is a large one, has prepared a detailed programme for to-morrow. Distinguished guests will be met at the Union station and directed to their quarters. A public reception will be tendered to fir. Cleveland at the Governor's rooms in the Capitol to-morrow from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and a reception for ladies and gentlemen at the Governor's residence on Friday, from 3 to 5 P. M.

Thurman has received this despatch Mr. Thurman has received this despace from New York:

The Tammany Society, founded in the year 1789 and now in full vitality, sends greeting to the Hen. Allen G. Thurman upon the occasion of the featival in his honor. As a statesman of national fame and of great public service, his name is recorded for all time in the history of the republic.

"By order of the society.

"A. B. Tappen, Grand Sachem."

Senator Parwell Hopeful.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.-Senator Farwell has recovered from his recent illness and now ap-pears to be in excellent health. He is not disposed to concede the election of a Democrat to fill his chair in the United States Senate. In an publican party in Illinois to three causes: The McKinley bill, the Compulsory Education law, McKinley bill, the Compulsory Education law, and the Farmers' Alliance. "In regard to the Senatorial election in Illinois in January," he said: "The Republicans are morally entitled to it, as on a joint ballot the Legislature will consist of 101 Republicans, 100 Democrats, and three representatives of the F. M. B. A. I believe that the result will be favorable to the Republican party. Although ex-Gov. Palmer will doubtless be the only Democratic candidate. I think that his support will be rather rejuctant and reserved, as there are many prominent Democrate better entitled to the Democratic nomination for the place. The last office to which ex-Gov. Palmer was elected was given him by the votes of Republicans."

Congratulations for Commissioner McClave. Commissioner McClave received yesterday no end of flowers and congratulatory letters and intendent Murray, who cabled from Paris his heartiest congratulations." One basket of roses was accompanied by a card inscribed. "To Papa; from mamma and the children." There are thirteen of them. Commissioner McClave gave a luncheon at the Metropolitan Hotel to a party of friends at 2 o'clock.

The Royal Blue Line Is a superh double track, sieel highway between New York. Philadelphia, Haitimore, and Washington, via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. Rairoeda. All the trains are equipped with brand-new vestibuled day conches and buffer paring care, the fluest eyer conches and buffer paring care, the fluest eyer conches and buffer paring care, the fluest eyer concinued by the Fullman Company. The fastest trains between Hew Fork and Washington run via this route, Station foot of Liberty st.—48s.

### IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

Two Revolvers Emptied Over Station Agent J. P. Hapelye's Head,

J. Rapelye, assistant station agent, employed at the Newtown station of the Long Island Railroad Company, had an experience Tuesday night, while in charge of the station, that he is not likely to forget. At about 11% o'clock. after the last train had left for New York, a well-dressed. stout, dark-complexioned man entered the station and inquired if the last train had gone. On being told it had he be came very abusive, said the train had left thead of time, and wanted a special train run to take him to New York. Ra; elye tried to explain that the train had not left ahead o

to take him to New York. Engisteried to explain that the train had not left ahead of time, whereupon the stronger pulled two large revolvers from his pocket and levelled them at Rapelye's head. Thinking the stranger was only joking. Rapelye asked if they were loaded.

He found they were upon hearing the report and the whize of a builet past his head. The builet crashed through the window behind him. Hapelye, who had no wearon, got behind a partition and dropped to the floor, whereupon the man emptled one of his revolvers over lianelye's head. The builets went through the screen work and passed through a window on the opposite side of the office. Owing to the late hour, no one came to lianelye's assistance, and after lying in his uncomfortable position for about an hour he attempted to come from his hiding place, whereupon the man started to emity his second revolver. The builets flew in all directions. After he had accomplished this the man left and was lost in the darkness.

Hapelye notified David P. Smyth, the agent, who lives near the station, of what had occurred, and with Thomas Walsh, the night gateman, who had been away during the shooting, started out well armed in search of the would-be murderer, but they were unable to find any trace of him. It is thought he had delirium tremens.

# EXPLODED BY BUYS.

A Can of Bessine on the Sidewalk Causes Havoe.

Mr. P. Lauer has a paint store in 163 Prince street. Last night he left an eight-gallon can of benzine out on the sidewalk, and some boys who were skylarking round about there set fire to this and it exploded, scattering its flaming contents over the store front and upon the

boys. The store caught fire and soveral of the boys were burned.

The boys who were able got away as fast as their legs could carry them, but one, Frank spinello, an Italian lad or 12, who lives in 88 Sullivan street, was found near by with part of his clothes saturated with the henzine and burning. He had been blown some distance away by the explosion and thrown down. His legs were badly burned.

The fire in the paint store did \$250 worth of damner.

A BIG WAVE BOARDS THE EMS.

Carried One Boat Away, Wrecked Two Others, and Invaded the Engine Room, The North German Lloyd steamship Ems. which got in yesterday, had a tough with a series of hurricanes during the first three days of her voyage frem Southampton. On the third day out the crest of an enormous wave toppled over on the ship's starboard side, lifted one of the lifeboats from the dayits and carried it away, and smashed two other boats. The engine room skylights were broken, the room flooded, all movable things were swept into the sea, and a part of the ship's after rail and some of the stanchlons were broken. All the passengers were below when the big wave came aboard. Nobody was injured. with a series of hurricanes during the first

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12.-It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. and that last straw hit the Republican camel to-day. when the official canvassers of Mecosta county opened the returns and found that Gen. Cutcheon (Rep.), for Congress in the Ninth district, had been credited on the unofficial returns with 100 more ballots than he received. Inasmuch as Cutcheon's majority in the district was only 17, this gives his opponent. Judge H. A. Wheeler, a majority of 73, and slects him unless returns in other counties will wine it out, which is not probable. This leaves only three Republicans, Stephenson, Burrows, and O'Donnell, in the delegation and Stephenson's election hangs on a thread, while Yaple (Dem.) in the Fourth, aprears to

Cape Gracias Destroyed by a Hurricane. New OBLEANS, Nov. 12.-The steamer Gussie arrived here to-day seven days overdue. It was thought that the Gussie had been lost, and the company was about to send a steamer to search for the crew when the missing vessel put in an appearance. She reports having encountered one of the severest storms ever known on the Gulf, the wind blowing 90 an hour. The Gussie was badly injured, but no lives were lost. She was lying near Cape Gracias during the storm, and reports that the town of Cape Gracias was entirely destroyed by the hurricane, not a house being left

have evidence enough of fraud to unseat Bur-

Fire ta a Chair Factory, Fire occurred last evening in the four-story brick building, 58 North First street. Williamsburgh, occupied by Lindieu & O'Brien as a chair factory. The top floor of the building is used as a varnishing place, and it was there that the fire started. There are several tenements in the immediate vicinity, and for the half bour the live raged the police half difficulty in stilling the fears of the women and children living in them. Foreman Peter Cartwight of Engine 21 was overcome by the heat and amoke and was unconscious when rescued by his men. He was taken to his home. The damage to the building was \$3.000 and to the stock \$1.500, fully covered by insurance. used as a varnishing place, and it was there

## A Brakeman's Horrible Death

BONDOUT, Nov. 12.-George Delanoy, a brakeman on the West Shore Hallway, while walking on the track this morning was struck by an ngine, and his mangled remains were strewn enime, and his manged remains were strown along the track for a distance of fully a quarter of a mile. Delanoy's train arrived here early last evening, and later he was under the influence of liquor. It is said he was on his way to hunt up his wife at a low resort when he met his death. For some time past his wife has caused him considerable trouble, and for several days he has been on a spree. Delanoy was 31 years old.

## The Westber.

The storm which was central in Manitoba yesterday remains stationary and without having developed perceptibly. Its alow progress is due to a large high barometer area, which came in from the Pacific coast and which is advancing rapidly eastward. A second high barometer area prevails over the lake region, attantic States, and New England, which have the size of the size of the states and New England, which have the size of Atlantic States, and New England, which, being without energy, is causing rain on the immediate Atlantic coast from the cool temperature from the land coming in contact with the warmer of the ocean. A large fair condition exists west of the Mississippi

River, over the lake region and south Atlantic States. Heavy rains have occurred in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys, being heaviest at Loutsville, Ky.,1,34, and Cairo, Ill., 1.14. It is warmer in the West and south Atlantic States; in

the New England States the temperature continue est, 37°; average humidity, 84 per cent; wind light,

To-day promises to be fair and warmer; Friday fair The thermometer in Perry's pharmacy in Tex Sur

Average on Nov. 12 1:82 534. SHINAL OFFICE PURECAST TILL & P. M. THURSDAY.

For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetta, Shode Island, Connecticut and eastern New Fork, Jur., preceded by High! rain in extreme combonatern Massachusette. etts; slightly warmer; variable winds, For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania.

SETTLING DOWN TO WORK.

A STRONG AND ACTIVE STOCK MAR-KET MAKES WALL STREET BRIGHTER.

The North American Company Turns 160 Affairs Over to Its Creditors-Mr. Vile lard's Pet Corporation Goes Bown With His Brokers-He is Said to Mave Boos Loyal to Both to the End-An Important Conference Between Western Batteged Presidents to be Held and the Methods of Business Revolutionized-Mr. Could Has a Voice in the Union Pacific Management-J. C. Walcott & Co. and Beal.

K. True Go Under in the Flurry.

Yesterday's stock market demonstrated that t was superior to the liquidation of a single important interest. The break in the Northern Pacific stocks, caused by the failure of Messrs, Decker, Howell & Co., attracted buy-ers to those stocks, because it was appreciated that the heavy selling of Tuesday was not on account of any misfortune that had overtaken the company. As much cannot be said of North American stock. Its most valuable as-set is a large amount of Northern Pacific preferred, yet the sharp recovery in the price of that stock was not reflected in the market for North American. Reports that the company had become seriously involved through its intimate relations with Decker, Powell & Co. especially as they were partially confirmed by members of the bankrupt firm. Before noon it became known that the company had called a meeting of its creditors, and that they were in session with the directors. Officers of the commany declined persistently all day to make a definite statement relative to the affairs of the concern. One of the new-agencies printed the following: "Counsel of the North Americreditors, who consist of the strongest financial men, will see the company through, and that all of its assets are intact." Another news agency was officially informed that "the com-pany is solvent beyon! all question. The meeting of creditors was very satisfactory. The company's securities will not be sacrifleed." These vague and rather equivocal state-ments did not allay apprehension as to the real condition of the company's affairs. A few people learned on Tuesday night that the company was in difficulties, because it had sent

out the following notice: " NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1890. "Gentlemen: You are requested to attend a meeting of the creditors of this company at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The company is solvent, but owing to the stringency of the money market and other disturbing circumstances it may be necessary to ask your indulgence. Respectfully yours,

"COLGATE HOYT, Vice-President." Nearly all of the creditors of the company responded to this invitation. After a protracted interchange of views it was decided that the interests of all the creditors would be most effectually protected if the entire matter were placed in the hands of a committee. It was developed at the meeting that the comavailable collateral and could not, therefore, margin its loans as much as might be required in case the prices of the Northern Pacific stocks should decline further. The company virtually puts the management of its affairs in the hands of the committee representing its creditors. That committee consists of R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; C. H. Coster of Drexel. Morgan & Co.; William Salomon of Speyer & Co. and also representing the Deutsche Banke of Berlin; William Rockefeller, and Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

An agreement was entered into between all of the creditors present and the committee by which the last named is to take fifteen days to liquidate the leans of the company. It does not follow that the collateral pledged to secure those loans will be thrown upon the market. They may be disposed of privately by consent of the company, and at present the management of the concern is in a co sent to almost anything. The financial straits to which the company has been reduced surprised many who have thought that they were well posted as to its affairs. Officers of the company have given their friends as well as those with whom they did business to understand that the corporation owed a companatively small amount, say about \$2,000,000. Its appears, however, that it has been borrowing several times that amount, probably \$7,000,000, directly, while Mossra Decker, Howell & Co, were borrowing for it nearly as much more on account of purchases of securities made for its account. Those securities were principally the Northen Pacific stocks, which the company expected to be able to take up or dispose of to advantage next sering. In pursuance of Mr. Vinard's well-known policy of supporting the credit of a company which he is managing by manipulating it in the market, it is understood that the brokerage firm has made large operations in stocks in the hone of checking the dawn ward tendency. Large losses are said to have been incurred in this way, but it is not known yet whether they were or will be bornely the North American Company or its President. well posted as to its affairs. Officers of the

known yet whether they were or win he bornelly the North American Company or its President.

Details of these operations will come out in due time. All that can be learned at present is that the concern is insolvent, old fail declarations to the contrary notwith standing, for the directors would estably never have made way for a committee of creditors had they felt that they could longer manage the company and keep its head above water. The final outcome will unquestionably be a winding up of the company. It has always been a curse to Wall street since it began its existence as a bind pool in the spring of 1831. It has cost the street two semi-panies and no end of money. It has never accomplished any good. As a corporation its functions have constantly been perceited, and its corganization under the laws of New Jersey has not improved its character.

The facts which have been recited were not

percerted, and its reorganization under the laws of New Jersey has not improved its character.

The facts which have been recited were not generally kn wn in Wall street down to the close of business, but the market for North American stock showed plainly that something was wrong. With that slugle exception the entire list was very strong at sustained advances of 1% to 3% per cent, while Northern Pacific preferred scored an exceptional net gain of 7 per cent, which was a recovery of about two-thirds of yesterday's loss.

The question was naturally asked in view of the wreck of the North American Company and of Mr. Villard's position. The theory was advanced that Mr. Villard surjecting brokers, as to Mr. Villard's position. The theory was advanced that Mr. Villard had closed out the greater part of his holdings of North American stock the Northern Tacifics, and the Edison General Electric Company, in which he was the controlling spirit. The theory is not plausible, nor can any facts he adduced in support of it. All of Mr. Villard's plans when he went abroad indicated that he expected tempang in a number of undertakings on a large scale. He has secured accommodations abroad for the North American Company, or its brokers, which is practically the same thing, and has in other ways given evidence of his interest in the success of the North American Company, it is believed by those in a position to know something about the matter that some of the stocks sold yeaterday belonged to Mr. Villard. All the circumstantial evidence obtainable indicates that Mr. Villard has been leval to his isvorite company to the last.

Possibly one reason that the steet was slow

evidence obtainable indicates that Mr. Villard has been leval to his favorite company to the last.

Possibly one reason that the street was slow in getting at the real condition of the North American Company yeaterday was that it devoted its energies to finding out why the entire list, with the exception of North American, was buoyant. It was currently recorded that Mr. Jay Gould, in pursuance of a plan for improving the condition of the Western railroad attended in pursuance of a plan for improving the condition of the Western railroad attended the wastern railroad at watten had eccured control of the Union Pacific Railway. The report was published in a morning newspaper, but the statements were so loosely made that Mr. Gould was able to make a technical denial. There is excellent authority for the statement that Mr. Gould has bought a large amount of Union Facific stock during the last low days. So has Mr. Sage, but other capitalists have bought too and their holdings, together with those recently acquired by Mr. Gould and his associates will enable them to For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Narylard, and Virginia light rain, followed by fair, slightly warmer; variable winds.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western Mew York, and Ohio, fair, preceded by rain in the management of the Union Pacific Company is impensing in consequence of the change in the ownership of the stock. It is probable that the directories of other of the Western rouds will before long undergo